

THE ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION OF SENTENCES

USED IN CAMPUS ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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ABSTRACT

This research is about grammatical cohesion analysis used in Campus English Magazine vol. 53/ XII/ 2013. The objectives are 1) to describe the finding of variations of grammatical cohesion in Campus English Magazine vol. 53/ XII/ 2013, and 2) to reveal the frequency of occurrence of the type of grammatical cohesion that can be found in Campus English Magazine vol. 53/ XII/ 2013. In this research, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The data are texts including grammatical cohesion that can be found in Campus English Magazine vol. 53/ XII/ 2013. He applies observation and documentation techniques to collect the data. Based on the result of the analysis, the writer finds 960 grammatical cohesion in Campus English Magazine vol. 53/ XII/ 2013. Based on the result of the analysis, the dominant types of cohesion that occurred is reference. The use of reference as the dominant type of cohesion because the data sources of research are the articles that basically bring the some information to the reader. So that, there will be an object that is informed within the article that uses pronoun and determiner to refer that object. Besides, there are also identified substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Keywords: grammatical cohesion, reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction.

A. Introduction

Communication is important to convey people's message to the others. The meaning of the communication becomes important case in term of transferring the intentions. Usually people use some ways to convey their message. In conveying their message, people usually use pronoun, conjunction and sometimes they use substitution to elucidate their message. It will be difficult to understand the message if the hearer does not know the function of both pronoun, conjunction, and substitution. Meanwhile, both pronoun, conjunction, and substitution are studied in cohesion, especially grammatical cohesion; the various types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 274). So, it becomes important to study cohesion to ease to understand the people's messages or intentions.

However, some the researches of cohesion were conducted by several researchers. Some of them are Andhi Novita Sari and Neini Nur Chasanah. Andhi Novita Sari conducted the research entitled *An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in Dido's Songs* and Neini Nur Chasanah conducts the research entitled *An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in Linkin Park's Songs*. Both Andhi Novita Sari and Neini Nur Chasanah were done research about lexical and grammatical cohesion which were found in the English song. Both of them used lexical and grammatical cohesion as the object of the study and English song lyrics as the data source. It means that the study of cohesion is not the new case anymore. But none has held the research about grammatical cohesion in the Campus English Magazine. The researcher conducts this research to furnish the research of cohesion by using Campus English Magazine as the data source of the research.

In using of language in daily life, people have two kinds of product of language. The first is oral language and the second is written language. Whereas, people use oral language in order to convey their intentions directly to the others, while written language is used for conveying indirect intention.

Using direct voice or oral language has less possibility to deal with misunderstanding to the listeners. Oral communication can be significantly more effective in expressing meaning to an audience. This distinction between precision and effectiveness is due to the signals available to the speaker such as gestures, intonation, volume, pitch, pauses, and movement. If there are some ambiguous intentions, the speaker can clarify those parts directly without any significant difficulties.

In the written language, to transfer the intention that is in the written text, the writer can write and rewrite at great length of time, check and re-check the text to minimize the mistake. Similarly, the reader can read quickly or slowly or even stop to think about what he or she has just read. More importantly, the reader always has the option of re-reading, it has an effect to a reader's understanding of a text. The reader has option to re-reads the text if there are sentences which are hard to understand; that cannot be done in the oral language.

The difference between oral and the written text can also be seen in the how to view and to understand the meaning of sentence. It can be seen in the sentence below:

Children, you will have to gather in the mean time because I will check you one by one.

That sentence can be seen in the view of the oral language and written text. In the daily conversation, usually to get attention of the listeners, the speaker calls the listeners. That is the view of the oral language. For example the sentence above is uttered by the teacher of kindergarten after closing the class. When the word “*Children*” is being spoken, it is viewed as the instrument to get the children’s attentions. However, it is seen as written language. The word “you” will not be understandable to who it refers to if the word “*Children*” is deleted. In the view of written text, the word “*Children*” is to clarify to who the word “you” refers to.

In delivering the message, people usually conduct some statements, questions, or interjections. However, in every statement, question, and interjection there are the purpose why people conduct them. For example:

A : Say, there's a good movie playing tonight.

B : Actually, A have to study.

A : Too bad.

B : Yes, I'm sorry.

A : Well, I guess I don't need to ask you if you want me to pick you up
(Renkema, 1993: 1).

A's first utterance "there is a good movie playing at night" is the form of statement. The A's first utterance has purpose or function as an invitation to B. B may respond by simply saying, "That's nice" or "I didn't know that." But B responds with the statement in turn expressing a need to study that evening. B's response counts as refusal of the invitation. In this fragment the form 'statement' has the function of an 'invitation' (first utterance of A) and a refusal (first utterance of B) (Renkema : 1993: 1-2). However, the study of form and function are investigated in discourse studies, as in Renkema (1993: 1) Discourse studies, it is the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and the function in verbal communication (Renkema, 1993: 1).

Within the discourse, there is consisted of some sentences. Within those sentences sometimes are consisted the elements such as pronoun and conjunction. Those elements are existed to help to understand the message of the sentences. The researcher considers those elements as important case to be investigated. Thus, those elements are analyzed with theory of grammatical cohesion, based on Halliday and Hasan (1976: 274) the various types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis, and conjunction.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 29), cohesion covers reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. However, the various types of grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday

and Hasan, 1976: 274). So, grammatical cohesion will examine reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Reference is the specific nature of information that is signaled for retrieval (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 31). There are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). Personal reference is the reference by means of function in the speech situation, through category person (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). The examples of the personal can be the words “he”, “she”, “they”, and etc. Meanwhile, demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on scale of proximity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). The examples of demonstrative reference are the words “this”, “that”, “those”, and etc. Then, comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). The examples of comparative reference are the phrase “such similar”, “so similarity”, “other different else”, and etc.

The second type of grammatical cohesion is substitution. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 89) substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings in terms of the linguistic system. Substitution can be divided into three types. These will be discussed in term: nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 91). Nominal substitution substitutes “one” or “ones” which always functions as head of a nominal group, and can substitute only for an item (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 91). Then, the verbal substitution in English is “do” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112). Meanwhile, clausal substitution is the type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clauses (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 130).

The third type of cohesion is ellipsis. The existence of ellipsis is similar with substitution. Ellipsis is simply explained as ‘substitution by zero’ (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 142). It happens when a word or part of sentence are omitted. Afterward, ellipsis can be divided into three types, there are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within nominal group

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 147). Then, verbal ellipsis is the ellipsis within the verbal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 167). Meanwhile, clausal ellipsis covered the verbal ellipsis all instances of ellipsis in the verbal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 197).

The last type of grammatical cohesion is conjunction. The time sequence has now become a cohesive agent, and it is this, the semantic relation in its cohesive function, that are referring to as conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 228). One explanation to the concept of conjunction comes from Renkema (1992, 38) conjunction is a relationship which indicates how subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (parts of the) sentence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, 238) conjunction can be divided into additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 244). The example of additive conjunction are the words “and”, “or”, “besides”, etc. Then, the base meaning of adversative is contrary to expectation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 250). The examples of adversative conjunction are the words “but”, “yet”, “however”, etc. Then, causal conjunction conducts between the subsequent of sentence or clause by the relation of causality. The examples of causal conjunction are “so”, “thus”, “because”, “hence”, etc. The last is temporal conjunction, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976, 261) temporal relation occur in the sequence of time. The examples of temporal conjunction are “then”, “next”, “afterwards”, etc.

The reason why the researcher decides to choose magazine as the data source of the study is that magazine is the one of the written text which has constant form that make easily to be observed. The writer decides to choose Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 as the data source of the research; which is made by college students.

In the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013, there are many grammatical cohesions that can be found. However, they are not described after all. Since, grammatical cohesion has role to comprehend the content of the texts, it will be

important to understand of each grammatical cohesion that can be found in that magazine. To understand of each grammatical cohesion, the researcher will describe each grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. So, it will be helpful to understand the content of each text in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. Then, to understand more about the description there are two examples of the description of grammatical cohesion especially reference in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013, as follow:

It told about police named Alex Murphy who is played by Joel Kinnaman. **He** is a kind father.

The word **He** is indicated as personal reference, since it refers to category of person. Then, the word **He** anaphorically refers to Alex Murphy because it refers back to Alex Murphy in the previous sentence.

The genre of **this** movie are super hero, action, and scientific fiction.

The word **This** is indicated as demonstrative reference, since it refers to the means of location, on scale of proximity. Then, the word **This** cataphorically refers to movie, because it refers forward to the word movie in the following.

The problem to be investigated in this research is the analysis of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. So the researcher analyzes Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 using the theory of grammatical cohesion. The researcher wants to describe that varieties of types of cohesion, and to unveil the frequency of types of cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.

The reason why this research becomes important is that grammatical cohesion is the one of important part of cohesion. Its description will greatly help to understand the content of the texts. So, it will be important to describe the grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. Before describing the grammatical cohesion, it is necessary to know what types of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/

XII/ 2013. Besides that, through this research, the frequency of each type of cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 can be revealed. The practical benefit of this research is giving broad insight to the usage of grammatical cohesion in the English magazine. So, through this research, the reader of Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 can be helped to understand the content of it easily. While for academics, this research gives the simulation the eagerness of other researchers to put into mind the use of grammatical cohesion in an English magazine.

B. Research Method

In doing this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Researcher takes descriptive research because he describes four types of grammatical cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction using theory of cohesion of Halliday and Hasan, in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. According to Sellger (1989: 117) descriptive research is type of research to identification which utilizes exciting data and phenomenon with preconceive hypothesis. The object of this study is analysis of grammatical cohesion which is divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. The reason why gramatical cohesion is that grammatical cohesion is important element to understand in everycontent of article and poem in Campus English Magazine. By descriptive qualitative research, the writer means his analysis in the form of description will be used to qualify the research. The data in this study are texts including grammatical cohesion in the fourteen articles entitled *Why should It be a Traditional Game*, *The Influence of Modern Games*, *Missing? Loved the Enchantment of Traditional games*, *Scientific Oriention by Jokowi*, *Games is the Easiest Thing to Make*, *Toward DR. Karni Ilyas*, *SH*, *Mini Concert: the Meaning of a Journey*, *Sadranan*, *Behind the Praticality of Hand Sanitizer*, *Parents and Children*, *Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad SAW*, *Hiccup*, *Some of Them are the Robocop Movie and Transformers: Age of Extinction*, and *The Utilization of Bulrus* that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. While, the data source of this study is the Campus

English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. The writer uses documentation and observation in collecting the data. In analyzing the data, the writer takes steps from the descriptive qualitative research by observation and documentation. The steps of the data analyzing are as follows: a) describing the finding of variations of the types of grammatical cohesion in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 the writer uses theory of cohesion and linguistic context conducted by Halliday and Hasan b) calculating the the frequence of the type of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 the writer uses the mathematics formula on calculating percentage.

C. Finding and Discussion

The researcher finds and discusses the result of the research finding as follow:

Based on the data analysis, the writer can identify and describe every type of grammatical cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In other word, in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 contains all types of grammatical cohesion. Then, in the data analysis, the writer also reveals the frequency of occurance of each type of grammatical cohesion.

Based on the data analysis, there are found the four types of grammatical cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference consists of personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. The writer identifies and describes 960 of grammatical cohesions that can be found in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.

The explanation of research finding and discussion are as follows:

The frequency of occurance of personal reference in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 is 20, 87 %. They are included *I, My, You, Your, He, His, Him, Himself, They, Their, Them, Themselves, It, Its, and Itself*. Then, the frequency of occurance of demonstrative reference that can be found is 37, 58%. They are included *This, That, These, Those, and The*. Afterwards, the frequency comparative reference is 0, 89%. They are included *Same, Different, Different with, Also known as, In other word, and Better*.

Then, types of substitution that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 consist of nominal and verbal substitution. The frequency of occurrence of nominal substitution in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 is 0, 69%. They are included *One* and *Others*. Then, the frequency of occurrence of verbal substitution is 0, 09%. It is included the verbal substitution *Do*. The example of description of reference and substitution can be found like in data number 1:

1. Why It Should Be A Traditional Game
2. Childhood is the happiest period in people's life.
3. They do not need to bear a burden's life or even to think a busy working.
4. Their days are for playing and studying only.
5. Starting from drawing, spelling, simple counting, to playing on a wide field.
6. And even these days, child's world is be crowded with online and offline games, in many kind of social media, gadget and computer.
7. Yet, do a happiness which is gotten in old period (for about 15 years ago) and nowadays have the same educational essence?
8. Do facilities that are given by parents to their children offer a contribution in a strong personality character, in this era?
9. And does a chance to enjoy a wide field to play still exist?
10. An era flowering must be faced, indeed.
11. Every single human must be able to be its main character so that the games in this development could be controled by them.
12. Era globalization has been forcing human to update with new things which are provided by them over and over.
13. From the technological development, infrastructure, educational system, information and communication system, medical system, economical system, etc.
14. This progress can give effects to childhood of every single child in this earth.
15. Children, they are chummy with a playing world which fulls with laughter must accept a shift of game styles.
16. For example, a cooking game which is played by girls in their yard (Javanese people call it as "Pasaran").
17. Now, they can download it on the internet in Cooking Academy. Engklek, a traditional game which is played in a line land.
18. Now, children will feel difficult to find the land, because it is covered with aspalth.
19. Technological development takes an important role in the shift of game style in Indonesia at this time.
20. About 10-15 years ago, people could watch children that were busy preparing many natural means for gaming.
21. Yet, today, they do not need to hard to get preparation like 10-15 decades before.
22. There are many modern medias that serve it, they just need to choose it.
23. Like on Play Station computer, timezone, handphone, and cheap gadget.
24. An example, it is a throwing bait game.
25. In a traditional game, like Pate Lele (In Jogja, people call it Bukak Toko and in East Java, it called Patilan), that needs land as its game's media with 15x2 cm hole in it plus two wood which has different size as its bait and weapon.
26. It needs a very good concentration and technique to catch its bait and to put it back into the hole.
27. While today, a game which is popular, it is Angry Bird that can be played whenever people want without special tool.

28. Unfortunately, not all children do have a chance to play it.
29. Because this game only can be founded in smartphone or gadget.
30. Besides, "Bongkar Pasang" a girl's game which consists of complete barbie with various clothes and accessories is not loved by girls in this period.
31. Its position have been changing by offline and online make-up game.
32. Yet actually the case is that if they are playing Bongkar Pasang, indirectly, they are taught to make a story spontaneously to live that barbie.
33. Infrastructure construction, building, housing, residence that have been happening continuously is one of many factors as a cause of the difficulty to find traditional games.
34. The building construction presses the land, the wide land to play as game's media.
35. It makes children using the public facilities, like public road.
36. For example, children who live in Malang, they feel difficult to find a land, because there is no any land to play.
37. It is different with Solo's society who are smart to exploit CFD (Car Free Day) as their place to play their games.
38. Along CFD's road is free from motorcycle or car either, so it is good enough to play some traditional games over there.
39. Besides, it is also happening that there is a development in communication and information sides fastly.
40. Its media are handphone and television.
41. Almost all handphones provide an internet serving to download social medias (facebook and twitter), full chatting and sms access from operator.
42. Children have been knowing this world as well.
43. Moreover, TV has wrapped its programs completely and interestingly.
44. In the end, onlookers become addicted to it and they do not want to leave its screen!
45. Because almost all sides of life have been packing in one program such as children's adventure, little chef, nautical children, etc.
46. Program that is provided can take children's heart.
47. Now, they are just watchers, they do not need to be a main character in their own game.
48. Because with watching, they can feel its sensation.
49. From the explanation above, game style can take a consistency to a children's character.
50. Some of them, they are:
51. They will not be familiar with nature that makes them apathetic with its condition.
52. How come they care in it, if they do not even make a friend with it?
53. Individualist.
54. In traditional games, it needs a time compactness.
55. In a game with electronic media, they do not need a compactness, they can play by themselves.
56. Muscle performance will not be maximal. It happens because they do not need to do the games in the field.
57. How come a sportiveness appears if their rival is not even a human?
58. The era development cannot be avoided, but this does not mean that traditional games which belongs to this country are thrown away as one likes.
59. Traditional games have its deep philosophical meaning, let us see the following poem "Ker-Tonaker" from Tanoker community, Traditional Game Preservation from Ledokombo-Jember.
60. "Ker-tanoker langguna nyapa kaadha
61. Ker-tanoker langguna nyapa e songay
62. Ker-tanoker langguna nyapa e lorong

63. Ker-tanoker langguna nyapa e langgar”
64. “Bila tidak bertegur sapa, besok menyapa duluan
65. Boleh bertengkar, besok menyapa di sendang
66. Boleh bertengkar, besok menyapa di jalan
67. Boleh bertengkar, besok menyapa di langgar”
68. “If we do not greet, tomorrow we will do first
69. We might be fighting, tomorrow we will greet in water source
70. We might be fighting, tomorrow we will greet on the way
71. We might be fighting, tomorrow we will greet in a mosque
72. In this case, this poem asks people to show maturity.
73. High ethic and morality which is built in every rhyme can give spirit to build a harmonious society.
74. Children’s world is a game’s world.
75. Playing can create children to be communicative and confident with their own ability.
76. Children are the future of a nation who must be rehearsed their physical and mentality ability as early as possible.
77. One of them is teaching them to love the traditional games and play it correctly.
78. The point that must be considered, it is that, still, do they need a guidance.
79. So, it is needed many supports from many sides; parents, cultural-society official, etc to begin the perpetuation of traditional games in order to be able to play by children in this era and the children in the future era

The third person plural personal pronoun *they*(3) refers anaphorically to ‘childhood’(2). Then, the determiner *the*(2) refers cataphorically to point on the noun phrase ‘happiest period’(2). Afterwards, the word *same*(7) refers anaphorically of comparing the word ‘happiness’(7). The word *one*(58) substitute the phrase ‘traditional game’(58). Then, the verb *do*(68) substitute the verb ‘greet’(68).

After that, types of ellipsis that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 consist of nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. The frequency of occurrence of nominal ellipsis in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 is 3, 85%. Then, the frequency of occurrence of verbal ellipsis is 0, 79%. Then, the frequency of occurrence of clausal ellipsis is 4, 05%. The example of description of ellipsis can be found like in data number 3:

1. Missing? Loved the Enchantment of Traditional Games
2. A traditional game is a form of game which could be a sport developing from a habit of a certain society.
3. The local wisdom as its background.
4. In the next progress of it, a traditional game becomes a game with its own characteristic appropriate with the culture in its area.
5. The activity could be done routinely or just in a special day with many reasons, looking for entertainment or just spending the spare time.
6. There are many kind of traditional games, they are *gobak sodor*, *tarik tambang*, *balap karung*, *congklak*, *karapan sapi*, *gundu*, *panjat pinang*, *perang bantal*, etc.
7. *Balap karung* is one of many traditional competitions which is very popular, hence it holds in the independent day of Indonesia.

8. Some participants must put a half of their body in a sack, thus they must run until the finish line.
9. Traditional games try to build a life as the ancestor's life.
10. It is also known as the society's game.
11. There are some games that people do not do it anymore instead of only know it.
12. Yet, there are some which still exist in children's life as well, today.
13. Traditional game is a treasure of culture which must be used for the education life nowadays, for example, it is used for physical and art education.
14. In the reality, traditional game can add some elements of society's game and kid's game inside it, and it is possible to put art element inside it, it called traditional art.
15. If we count it, there are thousand kind of games which are developing in Indonesia, from Sabang to Merauke as the product of our anchestor's creativity and experiment.
16. The question is that, where are they?
17. When the young generation of Indonesia is occupied by the modern games through television program, and thousands game as a service from gadget and the other new technologies that show a fighting violence.
18. Nowadays, the existence of traditional games are eroding.
19. They are changed by the modern game, such online games and the other games in the mall.
20. Whereas, the benefits which can be gotten from the traditional games are various, from fitness, how to think a strategy of doing game sportily, solidarity, etc.
21. While, the modern games can kill the social value in the society's life commonly and children's life specifically.
22. The real example is that, if there is a licking of gaming, the loser can throw the gadget away and get mad in that place at that time.
23. How a sad situation if that thing happens in our society.
24. Thus, the role of companion is very important to aim the young generation to the game that teaches positive values.
25. One way to remain young generation is that reminding them how much they're missing or in other words the opportunity cost.
26. Because the gadget dependence, we can loss our time to think and to dream.
27. The important thing, we have to be an individual that insensitive to the out of our gadget world.
28. If it has been happening since child period, it is scared, isn't it?
29. Imagine, a future with that culture have been inveterated.
30. We have to reflect ourselves, build our traditional games again and show it to our new generation.
31. With that, it can save our traditional games.

The omission between *...there are some (0) which...*(12) is the word 'games'. Then, the omission in *...it is scared, isn't it (0)?*(28) is the verb 'scared'. Afterwards, the omission before *(0)build our traditional...*(30),and *(0) show it to our...*(30) are the clause 'we have to'.

Afterwards, types of cohesion that can be found in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 consist of additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, clausal conjunction and temporal conjunction. The frequency of occurance of additive

conjunction in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 is 18, 1%. They are included *And, And even, Or, Or even, Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, For example, Such as, and Obviously*. Then, the frequency of occurrence of adversative conjunction is 4, 15%. They are included *But, Yet, While, Actually, Not only...But also..., Not only, Than, Rather than, However, Whereas, No matter, Unfortunately, and Although*. Then, the frequency of occurrence of clausal conjunction is 6, 92%. They are included *Because, Because of, If, When, So, So that, Based on... show that, From data above, Hence, Thus, As long as, Since, and Due to*. Afterwards, the frequency of occurrence of temporal conjunction is 1, 38%. They are included *In the end, In the next, After, Before, First...Second..., At the beginning, and Then*. The example of description of conjunction can be found like in data number 4:

1. Scientific Oration by Jokowi, Inspiring
2. Jokowi made a visit to UMS on October 25th, 2013 attending 55 years of UMS anniversary commemoration.
3. Jokowi, well-known as a simple and humble figure, made a public appearance in front of the Moh. Djazman Auditorium UMS, where all attention was directed to him.
4. It was a wonderful moment.
5. Jokowi so enthusiastically shared his experience in leading DKI Jakarta to the audiences.
6. He explained that to lead a region, he needs to invite the participation of society particularly in the process of decision making of a policy, so that the communication of the policy by the local government to the society will run well.
7. Jokowi added, "There are too many demands, and the communication of the policy and society's demands never connects well, and the procedure is also complicated".
8. Scientific oration is one of the agendas in UMS Anniversary Commemoration held annually.
9. The chosen figure to deliver scientific oration is generally someone who has excellent scientific reputation or a prominent figure.
10. "Jokowi is a figure who is close to the society and his action is real.
11. Before several other candidates were decided, Jokowi had been chosen to give this oration", said Muslich Hurtadi Sutanto, the coordinator of 55 years UMS Anniversary of which theme was 'Respect for People'.
12. "People working in the university should be those who are *uswatun khasanah*", he added.
13. The commemoration was expected not only to become a ceremonial event, but also to remind academicians to work for society with their skills and expertise.
14. Muslich added at the end of the interview that the most important thing in conducting daily activities is knowing how to implement the four obligations (*Catur Dharma*) that are appropriate to ourselves.

The conjunction *and*(7) is used to combine the noun 'policy' with the noun phrase "society's demands'. Then, the conjunction *Not only...but also...*(13) is used to

combine the phrase 'to become a ceremonial event' with the phrase 'to remind academicians to work for society with their skills and expertise'. Afterwards, the conjunction *so that*(6) is used to combine the clause 'he needs to invite the participation of society particularly in the process of decision making of a policy' with the clause 'the communication of the policy by the local government to the society will run well'.

Based on the analysis, those are identified of huge amount of grammatical cohesion that can be found in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. Since grammatical cohesion is important device to understand the content of the text, it becomes important to analyze that magazine in term grammatical cohesion.

D. Conclusion

Based on theory of Halliday of Hasan of Cohesion in English, the writer identified and described 960 grammatical cohesion that were classified into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. There are 576 references, 8 substitutions, 71 ellipsis, and 305 conjunctions. Then, the frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesion are 60% of reference, 0, 83% of substitution, 7, 39% of ellipsis, and 31, 77% of conjunction.

Based on the result of the analysis of grammatical cohesion in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013, the writer found the huge amount of grammatical cohesion, especially reference as the dominant type. Within the those articles there are presented the information about something. It is proved that the information of certain object is included in each article. Then, in presenting those objects, the roles of pronouns and determiners become dominant to refer that object. So, the implication of referenece as the dominant occurrence is that in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013, the writers of those articles want to present the information of certain objects to the readers.

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